









## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

FROM THE 16TH TO THE 17TH JULY.

A woman named Anne Newlands, died suddenly, at Abercrombie-street, Chippendale, on Friday last, the 9th instant.

A man supposed to be a German, but whose name is unknown, was recently found dead in the bush at Quoit Quoit, in the south western district.

A woman named Smith, died suddenly on the road between Chiltern and Wangaratta. Her husband had been arrested on suspicion.

It is proposed to erect a permanent building for the Agricultural Society.

A man, named Francis Duncan, died at Rose-lane, off Campbell-street, from the effects of the fall of a fence.

An old pensioner, named Parker, died suddenly in Sussex-street last Sunday afternoon.

The new Spanish Consul, Don Quintana, arrived here with his lady, the Leicester, on Saturday last.

The first of a series of weekly concerts was given at the School of Arts last Saturday evening.

The Royal Sydney Yacht Club is to be held on the 8th of August.

The annual examination of the Sunday school children of St. John's, Parramatta, took place last Wednesday evening.

M. C. W. Windley, M.L.A., one of the vice-presidents of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, delivered, in the hall of that institution, the opening lecture of the season last Tuesday night. It was published in *extenso* in the *Herald* of the 16th instant.

A meeting of the members of the Mechanics' School of Arts was held at Robert's, Crox and Andic, Hotel, George-street, last Monday evening.

There were about fifty gentlemen present.

Mr. St. L. occupied the chair.

A tea-meeting was held at the Congregational church, Woolloomooloo, last Monday night, at which a presentation was made to the pastor of that church.

An information was filed under the Invasion Felony Act, was dismissed by the Magistrates.

The annual meeting of the Surry Hills Branch of the Australian Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society was held, last Monday evening, in the Bantam-street schoolroom. There was not a very numerous attendance. Mr. John Hardy, occupied the chair.

The "Woolloomooloo" of the Mechanics' School of Arts, occupies about a mile of frontage on the Cudgegong River. Several diamonds were sent home by the Mails to be cut by lapidaries in England.

It is stated that the Government has refused to construct a telegraphic line to the Shoalhaven district.

In the Southern districts it is said that agriculture is, just now, much neglected, and that large areas are being allowed to go to waste.

Miss Jane gave an evening concert at the School of Arts last Monday night.

Considerable dissatisfaction has been felt locally, through a recent alteration of the name of the post-office, to Wollongong, and another of the names of the localities.

At Burrow's Flat, near Kororo, on the 2nd instant, two men were killed.

The sentence of Hovey and Mangi has been commuted to transportation for life. Levinger, tried for a like offence in Victoria, was sentenced to seven years.

The organ at the Pitt street Congregational church has been reconstructed, and is now a very fine instrument.

The Governor visited Hyde Park Barracks on Tuesday last, when the aged inmates had an excellent dinner provided for them.

A infant, named Thomas George Bryant, died last Sunday from falling into the fire in Bettington-street.

Five pearls, found in Western Australia, have recently been brought to Sydney.

Last Wednesday evening, the half-yearly meeting of the Royal Yacht Club was held in St. James' Mechanical schoolroom, Pittmeadow-street, the Rev. Canon Allwood in the chair.

There is a strange sensational rumour about a species being seen in the bush about four miles from Young—near the Three-Mile Old Duffe Rush.

A case of arson took place last Saturday at Burrow's.

Diamonds have been found at Brook's Creek, near Gundaroo.

The colonists of New Caledonia have been specially invited by the Agricultural Society to attend and compete at the next exhibition of the New South Wales Agricultural Society.

Negotiations for the sale of the Australian Library were a special case from the start of discussions.

It was an application to set aside an order made by His Honor Mr. Justice Hargrave, in Chambers, prohibiting all proceedings under the conviction of the applicant in the case were interested in the determination of such case and in the appropriate of the penalty which they had imposed upon the present applicant. The applicant was a member, and an informant, who had been laid against him for the charge of the murder of Nuttall, in the Royal Thamess in the execution of his duty. The present Mayor of Sydney (then an alderman) and another alderman of the same city had set in the case as magistrates, and had imposed fine of £100 on the half of the penalty which the informant, but the Inspector of Nuttall was an officer paid a fixed salary, and not allowed to receive any fees. His share, therefore, went to the treasurer of the Corporation. Mr. Justice Hargrave had prohibited a punishment on the ground that the informant was a member of the Corporation and their interest in the moiety of the fine were disqualifying from acting in this case. The question now raised was, whether the application of the two magistrates in their interest in the penalty was, in any way, an application of the same in their adjudication as to such penalty a judgment in a matter in which they were individually interested. There were other cases in which similar penalties had been imposed by the same justices (O'Connor pleading guilty), but the principles involved were precisely the same, and was understood that the settlement of one of them should determine all the others.

Sir James Martin and Mr. Butler appeared in support of the application of the two magistrates, and Mr. Salmon in support of the Judge's order.

On the one hand, it was contended that the interest of these magistrates was too remote to amount to a disqualification.

They had no direct personal interest in the penalty, which belonged to the whole of the citizens, further than that they were justly entitled to a punishment of the guilty, which made no difference.

The two magistrates in question were disqualifying from a disqualification, no citizen of Sydney could sit as a magistrate in any similar case; and the principle, which was often mentioned for, and had been conceded to, the magistrates, that they should be bound in corporal punishment to be conducted by a comparative magistrate, was an erroneous one.

On the other hand, it was urged that the material objection here was not only to the pecuniary interest of the magistrates, but to the general principle.

That there was a difference, between the two magistrates in question, was admitted, but the question was whether a disqualification, no citizen of Sydney could sit as a magistrate in any similar case; and the principle, which was often mentioned for, and had been conceded to, the magistrates, that they should be bound in corporal punishment to be conducted by a comparative magistrate, was an erroneous one.

Rich copper ore has been found on the Paterson, between the head of the Allony and Williams Rivers.

There was an open invitation dinner and ball at the Masonic Hall, on Thursday last.

The adjourned general meeting of the Agricultural Society was held at their rooms on Thursday last.

## LAW.

## SUPREME COURT.—FRIDAY.

SITTING IN BANCO.—Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice CUNNINGHAM, Mr. Justice FAUCETT.

CROWN CASES.

There was a special case from the start of discussions. The prisoner, Joseph Leed, was convicted of breaking and entering into a house, and was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

He had been indicted along with two others for stealing a box-screw.

A second count charged all the prisoners with receiving this screw, knowing it to have been stolen. They found that two of the prisoners—John Fisher and Thomas Wilson (the present applicant)—were guilty of receiving.

Mr. Justice Cuningham, in his opinion in favour of the motion of his counsel, Mr. Belinfante, was that there was no proof of guilty knowledge.

Mr. Belinfante appeared in support of the objection, and Mr. Butler in support of the conviction.

A deputation from the Richmond Park Committee waited upon the Colonial Secretary, on Thursday last, and were courteously received by the Premier.

On the 10th instant, a man, named Samuel Brown was accidentally drowned at Moruya.

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Mr. Justice Cuningham, in his opinion in favour of the motion of his counsel





## SILK SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.

SECRETARY OF SILK SUPPLY ASSOCIATION TO EARL GRANVILLE,  
Silk Supply Association, Offices, 3, Castle-street,  
Holborn, London, E.C.,  
March 8, 1869.

My Lord,—I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the proceedings and resolutions establishing a Silk Supply Association, in London.

Looking at the importance of the objects, and of the national industry concerned therewith, I have to add, on behalf of the association, for your information, and in bringing the subject officially under the notice of the governors of the several colonies so as to promote the objects of the association.

From the various specimens of silk shown at the last International Exhibitions at London and Paris, it is quite clear that there are many of the British colonies in Australia, South Africa, Mauritius, the West Indies, &c., which are profitably entered in the production of silk, and, in a number of them, contribute useful supplies to the mother-country. What they chiefly stand in need of is practical information as to the culture of the mulberry, management of the silkworm, and mode of reeling and shipping the cocoons—information which the association proposes to circulate extensively.

Many of the colonies which are anxious to introduce new industries, no doubt, gladly further the objects of the association.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) P. L. SIMMONDS, Hon. Sec.,  
The Right Honorable the Earl Granville, K.G., &c.,  
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(From the *Journal of the Chambers of Commerce for March*.)

On Thursday, February 18th, an important and influential meeting of gentlemen connected with the silk trade was held at the office of Stubbs's Mercantile Agency, Gresham-street, London, to consider the propriety of establishing a Silk Supply Association on the model of the Cotton Supply Association of Manchester. The chair was occupied by Mr. David Chadwick, M.P. for Macclesfield; and among those present were Mr. Brocklehurst, M.P. for Macclesfield; Mr. Thomas Dickins, of Manchester; Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., of New South Wales, Commissioner at the different International Exhibitions; Dr. A. Campbell, India; Dr. Mann, Emigration Commissioner from Native and Inspector of Education there, author of the *History of the Colony*; Dr. Hyde Clarke, late Cotton Commissioner in Tatton, who largely promoted its culture, and was decorated by the Sultan for the same; the Hon. W. Fitzwilliam; Messrs. H. Browett, of the Coventry Chamber of Commerce; Thomas Brooks, silk merchant; Edward Fox (Bailey, Fox, Son, and Co.) F. Bennoch, London; John Slater (J. Slater and Co.) F. Kipling (Kipling, Potts and Co.); Mr. J. Howell (Miller, Howell, & Co.); London J. V. Chancellor; Mr. L. Simmonds, F.S.S., Superintendent of the Colonial Department at all the principal International Exhibitions, and Member of the Jury at those of Dublin, Paris, Havre, &c.; J. B. Vavasseur (Vavasseur, Carter, and Collier); J. B. Hilditch (George E. and James Hilditch); Thomas Bingham; J. B. Martin; Charles Jope of Mere, Bath; and Mr. J. P. Moore, of the Royal Silk Manufactures at the Paris Exhibition.

The meeting had been convened by Messrs. D. Chadwick, M.P., and Thomas Dickins, by a circular, in which they said:—

"The high price of silk during the last few years, arising from disease in the silkworms in the countries formerly contributing the greater portion of the raw silk to the European consumption, has produced the conviction in the minds of many of the colonies interested in silk manufacture, that the time has arrived when an effort should be made to repair the great national loss arising from this calamity by the establishment of a Silk Supply Association on a basis analogous to that of the Cotton Supply Association. Whilst the imports of raw silk have increased 100 per cent., the price has increased in some cases more than 100 per cent. The objects of the proposed association may be briefly stated as follows:—

"1st.—To stimulate the production of silk by cottage cultivation and otherwise in every country where the mulberry-tree is capable of giving food to silkworms.

"2nd.—To encourage the introduction and exchange of the eggs of the best kind of silkworms in silk-producing districts.

"3rd.—To offer practical suggestions and encouragement to the producers of silk for improving the quality, and securing a better classification, and for ensuring greater care in the reeling of the silk.

"4th.—To promote the cultivation of silk in the various silk-producing districts in India, where the production of silk has not recently increased, and in other districts of India, where the cultivation of the silkworm has almost ceased, but which are known to possess special advantages, the growth of the mulberry-tree, and the habits of the people, for its propagation.

"5th.—To procure the supply of cocoons from countries not well suited to them.

"6th.—To communicate with the Foreign, Colonial, and Indian Departments of her Majesty's Government, and to obtain the aid of the English representatives in the British colonies, and consular agents in all foreign countries, to promote and extend the cultivation of silk.

"7th.—To interest all that labourers in connection with the silk trade, shall be honourable, and that no payments be made except for rest, clerks' services, printing, postages, and office management. It is estimated that a subscription of one guinea a-year will produce a sum quite sufficient to cover the necessary expenses of the society for the first year. We annex copy of letter from Dr. Forbes Watson, on the cultivation of silk in India. The following is the letter:

"Dear Sir,—With reference to your letter addressed to me on the subject of the establishment of a Silk Supply Association, based on the same principles as that in the one in Manchester, which has had such an important influence on the culture of cotton, I have no doubt in my mind that the same would be equally successful, and would be likely to follow such a step. There are, it appears to me, excellent reasons why the silk trade of this country should occupy a more important position than it has hitherto done. The field is wide, and one most worthy of cultivation. We have capital, and can command the best appliances; and there is no reason to suppose that the requisite artistic skill, upon which such depth will be required, to produce silk, can be easily obtained to meet the importation of silk. The main difficulty affecting the silk trade of Europe is, as you are so well aware, the uncertainty connected with the supply of the raw material. This difficulty has of late years been enhanced by the failure of its cultivation in France, the effect of which, of course, is to render the demand dependent upon foreign sources of supply, and to help in the creation of a market for the raw material, and to increase the competition between the European manufacturers and ours. A judiciously worked Silk Supply Association like that suggested by you, I think, is very worthy of support. I believe it might be instrumental in improving and extending the cultivation of silk in India and elsewhere, and, if established, I shall be happy to do my service to it in my power. —I am, dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

"J. FORBES WATSON,"

"Dr. David Chadwick, Esq., M.P.,

"In opening the proceedings said:—Though not directly connected with the silk trade, I have been led in various ways to feel an interest in it, and for many years I have taken an interest in the working of the Cotton Supply Association.

"In my communication with Dr. Watson, I have mentioned that the silk trade of this country should occupy a more important position than it has hitherto done. The field is wide, and one most worthy of cultivation. We have capital, and can command the best appliances; and there is no reason to suppose that the requisite artistic skill, upon which such depth will be required, to produce silk, can be easily obtained to meet the importation of silk. The main difficulty affecting the silk trade of Europe is, as you are so well aware, the uncertainty connected with the supply of the raw material. This difficulty has of late years been enhanced by the failure of its cultivation in France, the effect of which, of course, is to render the demand dependent upon foreign sources of supply, and to help in the creation of a market for the raw material, and to increase the competition between the European manufacturers and ours. A judiciously worked Silk Supply Association like that suggested by you, I think, is very worthy of support. I believe it might be instrumental in improving and extending the cultivation of silk in India and elsewhere, and, if established, I shall be happy to do my service to it in my power. —I am, dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

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"In my communication with Dr. Watson, I have mentioned that the silk trade of this country should occupy a more important position than it has hitherto done. The field is wide, and one most worthy of cultivation. We have capital, and can command the best appliances; and there is no reason to suppose that the requisite artistic skill, upon which such depth will be required, to produce silk, can be easily obtained to meet the importation of silk. The main difficulty affecting the silk trade of Europe is, as you are so well aware, the uncertainty connected with the supply of the raw material. This difficulty has of late years been enhanced by the failure of its cultivation in France, the effect of which, of course, is to render the demand dependent upon foreign sources of supply, and to help in the creation of a market for the raw material, and to increase the competition between the European manufacturers and ours. A judiciously worked Silk Supply Association like that suggested by you, I think, is very worthy of support. I believe it might be instrumental in improving and extending the cultivation of silk in India and elsewhere, and, if established, I shall be happy to do my service to it in my power. —I am, dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

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